

CHARLES ON MARCH TO BUDAPEST AFTER FLIGHT BY AIRPLANE

Escapes From Swiss Refuge to Burgenland in Plot for Throne.

HEADS 40,000 FORCE

Monarchist Cabinet Reported Formed With Apponyi a Member.

BORDER STATES STIRRED

Railroad Into Budapest Said to Be Torn Up—Wires Cut Along Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 22.

Former Emperor Charles of Austria, travelling by airplane with his wife, the former Empress Zita, flew from Switzerland and landed at Odenburg, Burgenland, early yesterday morning, when he placed himself at the head of two battalions of troops which were awaiting his arrival. Preparations were begun immediately for a march upon Budapest, where Charles will proclaim himself King of Hungary. A new Ministry has been organized, with Stephan Rakovsky, formerly vice-president of the lower house of the Hungarian Parliament, as Premier. Count Albert Apponyi, onetime chairman of the Hungarian peace delegation to Paris; Count Andrássy and Gustave Gratz, formerly Hungarian Foreign Minister, are other members of the Government already selected.

Archduke Frederick has organized an army of 40,000 men, which, according to reliable reports, is solidly behind Charles.

East Europe in Maelstrom.

With the simple act of descending on Odenburg in an aircraft, Charles has turned eastern Europe into a maelstrom seething with innumerable political possibilities. Austria, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia as secession States, are forced into opposition against any Hapsburg restoration. Austria cannot undertake much in an offensive way against Charles, but may prove exceedingly sensitive to the monarchist influence, especially now in the days of economic calamity, and it is feared that the Royalists may stage a demonstration in Austria in order to gain support for Charles's new army.

The Austrian Cabinet announces that it has taken all necessary precautionary measures. Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia both have armies and might eventually wage war. At Prague no decision can be reached until it is known whether the Germans and Slovaks in the army would fight Hungary.

It is known to be a fact that France is by no means benevolently inclined toward Charles's adventure. Intrigues emanating from the Schneider-Creston group in France are said to have been the cause of Charles's first attempt to return to Hungary. Since then France has changed her attitude toward Charles.

Hungary managed to take the lion's share at the recent Venice conference under Italy's auspices, which, though formally in Austria, in reality amounted to nothing less than the discarding of the provisions of the peace treaty in so far as Italy even signed a treaty on the basis of the Venice understanding.

Real Danger is Seen.

Both France and Italy want to see Hungary strengthened as a barrier between the Germans and the Slavs and have her as a fairly strong military State ready to supply troops at the Entente's behest.

England's attitude is not defined. Being so busy with the Irish problem and preparations for the Washington conference, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, has hardly been able to devote any attention to eastern European affairs. It is thought that this may have been taken into consideration by Charles's advisers, because England's interference was the chief obstruction likely to be met. At the same time it was known that England would follow the will of the majority of the Allies in eastern European affairs.

Little chance is seen now of effectually countering Charles's progress. Forty thousand troops, as a diplomat told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-day, are enough to achieve anything in central Europe to-day. It is too early to say that there will be a war, but that there is danger of that is unquestionable.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 22.—Charles I., former Emperor of Austria, is engaged in his second coup d'etat with the object of restoring himself on the throne of Hungary. He has reached Eszacs, where Royalists are gathering about him, ready to march with him and his army of 13,000 troops into the old capital of Budapest, sixty miles away.

Troops Pledge Allegiance.

After a sensational flight from Switzerland by airplane Thursday, accompanied by the former Empress Zita, he landed at or near Odenburg, which is under interallied control, and the renewed allegiance of the Hungarian troops.

Odenburg Charles and his army went to Raab, occupying the town and sending out calls for Count Bethlen, the Hungarian Premier; and Rakovsky.

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Italy Awaits Decision on Sacco and Vanzetti

ROME, Oct. 22.—The Foreign Office to-day issued a statement regarding the Sacco-Vanzetti case, declaring any action in favor of the two Italians, who have been convicted of murder in the United States would be premature. The statement says a new trial of the two men may be held in another court, or, if an application for a new trial were rejected, the case could be appealed to the Supreme Court, or the prisoners might be pardoned by the Governor of the State.

FRANCE TO PROTECT AMERICAN EMBASSY

10,000 Police and Troops, Cavalry and Machine Guns Defend It.

RED PARADE FORBIDDEN

Riots Quite Likely as Communists Prepare for Big Demonstration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 22.

More than 10,000 police and troops, including infantry, cavalry and machine gunners, have been assigned to protect the American Embassy from rioters to-morrow. Meanwhile the situation here growing out of the Communist agitation in protest against the conviction of Niccolò Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti for the murder of two men in Massachusetts hourly becomes more tense.

It is possible that to-morrow will witness scenes reminiscent of some of the most sanguinary May Day demonstrations. This situation has come about almost overnight, and the formidable proportion which the Communist demonstration against Americans is assuming is a surprise to French officials, who appear to be uncertain how far it will extend. The preparations made to cope with to-morrow's demonstration only show the gravity that this sudden outbreak of militant Communists has assumed in the last few days and proves that the strength of the Communist element in Paris and the provinces has been underestimated. With American consuls all over France receiving threatening letters and in fear of their lives the situation has no precedent in France in recent years.

Government Forbids Parade.

The Government is now fully alive to the possibilities of the situation. It threw the rays of the battle down to the Communists to-night by declaring that to-morrow's parade to the American Embassy must not be held. The reply of the Communists to this was to issue notices directing where the various groups were to assemble, while Communist newspapers are calling on all adherents to turn out despite the Government's interdiction, though the Communist leaders remain cool and collected as he was during his war experience here, keeping all his engagements and riding about in the embassy automobile unguarded.

It has been reported that parading in Paris streets is not to be permitted. M. Leullier, Prefect of Police, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, "Every man available will be used to put down the revolutionary display, which is merely taking the American incident as an excuse."

Meanwhile letters continue to arrive by the score at the American Embassy and the office of the Consul-General, while several were received to-day at the Passport Bureau in the Rue de Tilsit, where the Arc de Triomphe, the Place de l'Alma and the Trocadero whence they will march in all directions toward the chancellery in the Rue de Chaillot, the Reds are preparing to get their own recognition of anarchist groups the Reds are urged not to wear any party emblems or carry banners.

The police are anxious for the wounding of a dozen comrades at last night's grenade episode outside the Salle Wagram. They will be provided with ammunition, clubs and short swords. Extra detectives have been assigned to guard the embassy, while 3,000 uniformed police, not counting guard organizations, will be placed around the various meeting places to prevent the formation of parades.

If the rioting passes beyond the control of the police the soldiers in the infantry barracks throughout Paris will be ordered out immediately.

It is not believed here that the Sacco and Vanzetti case has been ordered for to-morrow, as demonstrations such as the one planned here have not been suggested either in Germany or England, where the Communists also are gaining strength. High police officials

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BLUENOSE CAPTURES FIRST CONTEST FROM THE CRIPPLED ELSE

Lunenburg Schooner Leads by Two Miles in Strong Breeze.

NEXT RACE TO-MORROW

Gloucester Defender Carries Away Foretopmast on Home Stretch.

CREW STILL CONFIDENT

Plucky Fishermen Cut Away Wreckage Without Lowering Sail in the Chase.

Great satisfaction was expressed in anti-Tammany circles yesterday at the way in which public sentiment had reacted against Mayor Hylan as a result of the entry of William Travers Jerome into the Mayoralty campaign on Friday night.

The former District Attorney will carry his message into the home territory of the Mayor to-morrow night. He is scheduled to speak at the Unity Republican Club, Bushwick and Gates avenues, only a short distance from the Mayor's home. It is the organization club of the Twentieth Assembly district, of which William Schmitzpan is leader.

Mr. Jerome, who is anxious to take his message to all parts of the city, will speak in the Bronx and in Queens as well as in Manhattan and Brooklyn. After to-morrow night he probably will speak at several meetings each night, following Borough President Henry H. Curran, the Republican coalition candidate for Mayor.

It is understood that Mr. Jerome before his speech on Friday had privately expressed some doubt as to his ability to come back. Fifteen years out of politics and off the stump might have made a great difference. But he was as much pleased at the way he swung back into his old stride as were his friends. His health is fine, he told the campaign managers, and he is willing to undertake all the work they may wish to pile upon him. Before the campaign ends Mr. Jerome will undoubtedly speak in Cooper Union, the Town Hall and possibly Carnegie Hall and other large assembly rooms.

Requests for speeches by Jerome were coming in from all sides yesterday. One man said he had rented a hall, to be sure of it, and wanted to have Jerome speak.

President F. H. La Guardia of the Board of Aldermen will swing into the campaign for the Curran-Lockwood-Gilroy ticket on Thursday night when he speaks at the People's House, 317 East 118th street.

The Rent Payers' League of the Bronx has condemned the Hylan administration as "reckless and unreliable" and endorsed the candidacy of President Curran and Senator Charles C. Lockwood.

Mayor Hylan did not respond yesterday to the challenge to debate the issues of the campaign, made first by Mr. Curran, and later repeated for him by Miss Mary Wood, head of the women's division of the campaign.

Furthermore, President Curran, in connection with his charge that the Mayor was trying to put the schools under his political control, declared that the denial by John H. Delaney, Hylan's manager, was simply an attempt of the Mayor to fool the people further.

250 FISHERBOYS FAIL TO GET SINGLE CATFISH

Most Tempting Bait Did Not Induce a Nibble

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. ELBETH, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Two hundred and fifty boys were fishing in the city park fountain this morning in an attempt to snare eighty catfish and a few bass that live there. They were equipped with every kind of pole imaginable, from twigs to a steel rod. They had worms, bugs, crabs, pork rinds, fat pork and liver for bait. A large crowd watched the fun.

After three hours of fishing the net result was three small minnows which the boys nibbled the hooks. The larger fish remained in seclusion and not one was caught.

The boys will be allowed to fish from day to day until they have cleaned out the pond.

'SMILE' IS SCHWAB'S CURE FOR DEPRESSION

Step U. S. Control, He Says at Chicago Luncheon.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—"Charles" Schwab and "the boys" talked it over at a record-breaking luncheon of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel La Salle this afternoon, and decided unanimously that the best way out of the present business depression was to smile and remove governmental impediments to private initiative in business.

"Just smile, that's what we want to do," said Mr. Schwab, while the big crowd smiled back at him. "The first thing we want to do away with is any sort of governmental control that affects individual initiative. Let us get rid of those labor boards. Let us get rid of regulation by people who have no other motive than that of winning votes for themselves or for their party."

EVERY reader of THE HERALD would do well to read an advertisement on page 21. It contains some information of great interest to the mass of wage workers.—Ad.

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JEROME WILL CARRY FIGHT TO THE MAYOR

Speaks To-morrow Night at Republican Club Near Hylan Home.

PUBLIC IS WITH HIM

Former District Attorney Is Peased With Success of His 'Comeback.'

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GIRL'S HACKED BODY FOUND IN MUDHOLE

Slaying of Young Mother Stirs Another Annuller Case in Queens.

MAN WITH BUNDLE SEEN

Auburn Haired Woman Clad in Own Scant Garments and 3 Men's Shirts.

A laborer washing his boots yesterday morning in a pool of rainwater in a lot at Queens Boulevard and Rawson street, Long Island City, stumbled across the upper half of the body of a young woman who had been slain since the dismembered body of Anna Ammiller was found in the Hudson River in 1913.

The woman apparently about 25 years old and of foreign extraction, had been beaten and probably strangled with a belt before her body was cut in two just above the hips.

The lot in which the body was found is in the most desolate section of Long Island City. Although near the Rawson street station of the Corona branch of the Interborough subway the nearest dwelling is more than 400 yards away. The lot faces the northern side of Queens Boulevard, which is not yet open to vehicular traffic and not lighted at night. To the south lies the assembling plant of the Packard Motor Company.

Two men said to be in business in Long Island City went to the Fourth street police station last night and reported that they saw a man dressed in the uniform of a railroad man walking in Queens Boulevard near the lot on Tuesday night. The man, they said, carried a bundle which seemed to be of considerable weight. As a result of the statements made by these men, whose names were withheld, detectives hurried off without revealing where they were going.

Many Police on Case.

Virtually all the detectives of the Queens Detective Bureau have been relieved from all other duties by Inspector John D. Coughlin, head of the bureau, to aid Capt. Arthur Carey, commander of the Homicide Squad, in solving the mystery. At a late hour last night the detectives had not been able to identify the young woman, although they had been checking up records of missing persons all afternoon.

Mostly of underclothing found wrapped around the body was a ring of fiber from a palm tree. It was on the ring that the detectives based their hopes of identification, as raffia rings are not common, and although of no great value except as "charms" they attract attention.

The respective future reduction of wages and other operating costs are perhaps more essential to justify the rate decreases than the reductions that already have been realized. I am led to concur in the report by a firm conviction that the transportation burden on the industry and commerce of the country is too heavy and must be reduced and that as a part of a needed general readjustment it can be reduced with increase of net earnings. I believe increase in traffic and a reduction of operating costs may be expected and that increased net earnings to the carriers may be looked for.

Many of the cost factors of railway operations which forced higher rates have been substantially reduced within the past year. The most important item of cost is labor. The carriers tell us that they are now paying extravagantly high wages. If we may rely upon their statement in this regard they are not operating their properties economically and efficiently and therefore operating costs may further be reduced.

We have no jurisdiction over wage controversies, but we may take note of the admission of the carriers and require them to find out whether their wage scales are too high and to lower them if they can.

Enormous Wages Discussed.

Mr. Potter said the shippers and labor generally are entitled to their day in court, and the carriers are the ones to present their case, for carriers, shippers and laborers in all of the country's industries which use the carriers are interested in this issue. He then reviews what he calls the enormous increase of railroad wages in the last few years as a result of action of Government bodies, and says:

The significance of these wage increases was brought out upon the hearing in this case, where it was shown that the carriers had raised the wages of their employees to such an extent that they were unable to pay their bills.

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U. S. TO RUN ALL TRAINS IF MEN QUIT, SAYS ATTORNEY-GENERAL

COLUMBUS, Oct. 22.—Attorney-General Daugherty arrived in Columbus to-day after a secret trip into the West in connection with the threatened railroad strike. A few hours later he started for Washington.

The Attorney-General would not say where he had been or the nature of his activities, but he did say he did not believe there would be a general railroad strike, adding that should there be one there would be no serious interruption in the operation of trains. He declared the Government would exercise its authority promptly and would operate mail, freight and passenger trains.

Mr. Daugherty added that "the merits of the controversy are in the hands of the President, so far as the Government is concerned, and the President is well informed and capable of handling the matter."

The Attorney-General refused to say what action the Department of Justice would take in the controversy should there be a strike.

Number of Idle at Midnight Estimated at 600 on the International.

ARMED GUARDS ON DUTY

Noon Whistle Signal for Men, Who Walk Out Without Demonstration.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Officials of unions with more than half of the rail employees of the nation in their membership announced to-night that their men would not be authorized to join the "Big Five" organizations in the strike called for October 30 in protest of wage cuts.

The announcements came from eight of the eleven "standard" rail unions which for a week had been withholding their final strike decisions, although in most of them the members had voted overwhelmingly to quit work rather than accept the recent 12½ per cent. wage reductions authorized by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

Only one of these eleven groups now is determined to stand by the "Big Five." It was announced, but two others have not yet taken final action.

Following announcement by heads of the six shop crafts organizations, controlling 500,000 men, that they would not sanction a walkout, the leaders of the 375,000 maintenance of way employees and of the 75,000 stationary firemen at an executive meeting voted to withdraw their authorization of a walkout, leaving only the 75,000 railroad telegraphers positively with the "Big Five." Chiefs of the 350,000 clerks will make their decision to-morrow, and the signalmen, 35,000 strong, also are yet to act.

Clerks Not Likely to Quit.

Officials of the clerks said to-night that they probably would not authorize a strike at their meeting, scheduled to-morrow, thus indicating, union leaders said, that a strike, if it materialized, would affect less than one-fourth of the country's railroad employees, being confined to the switchmen, the conductors, the firemen, the engineers, the trainmen and the telegraphers. The organizations which decided not to join an immediate walkout will take new strike votes after the expected labor board decision in regard to rules and working conditions, it was said.

A series of rapid fire developments in the crisis found to-night a walkout actually beginning on one road, despite the fact that the railroad situation was declared by both union and carrier heads to be in statu quo in compliance with a United States Railroad Labor Board order.

The first strike began at noon, on the International and Great Northern, a Texas line, where 600 trainmen started a walkout, which union leaders declared would be 100 per cent. effective among members of the organization—although officials of the road insisted only freight service would be impaired.

Leaders of the Federated Shop Crafts announced here with bomblike effect that their men, numbering one-fourth of the country's rail workers, would not be authorized to take part in the proposed walkout October 30. This action was said by union men to preclude the likelihood of the American Federation of Labor taking any great part in rail strikes for the shop crafts are members of this organization, and the Big Four brotherhoods, which first announced a strike movement, are not.

Telegraphers Ready to Go Out.

Almost simultaneously, however, the general chairman of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, numbering 75,000 men, whose work was said by the union chiefs to be essential to the continuation of transportation, announced that these workers would be called out with the "Big Five"—the trainmen, the switchmen, the conductors, the firemen and the engineers.

The action of the shop crafts was declared by many union heads to be the most significant since the first strike orders by the "Big Five" were sent out and followed a desperate campaign of missionary work during the week by the leaders to prevent a walkout of these men after they had

FIRST RATES SLASH BENEFITS FARMERS

Commerce Commission Lowers Hay, Grain and Feed Rates in West 10 to 17 1-2 P. C.

NEW REDUCTIONS COMING

Nation's Economic Welfare Is Object—High Wage No Excuse for Exorbitant Rates.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A reduction in freight rates on hay, grain and feed in Western territory was ordered to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the ground that a general reduction of the cost of transportation is essential to economic improvement in the nation. On this basis present rates were found unreasonable, because agriculture is prostrated and needs relief.

The commission in reaching its conclusions indicated a determination to translate the waiving of wage reductions to the carriers into rate reduction for the people.

While the proceeding was started before the railroad labor situation became acute, the decision closely reflects the Administration viewpoint as to the relation between wages and rates and the necessity of putting transportation on a better basis. The commission said:

So far as a tendency downward in their rates can be induced and so far as the reductions in wages and prices which have already been made effective can be converted into rate reductions we are assured that the full return of prosperity will be hastened for both industry and labor. The carriers have, we feel, themselves manifested a realization of this fact in the substantial reductions in rates which from time to time in recent months they have voluntarily made.

Must Reduce Public's Burden.

In a concurring but separate report Commissioner Potter said:

It is not clear to me that the savings made in the matter of wages and other costs since we decided ex parte 74 have been sufficient to justify the present reduction in its entirety, but those savings, with further prospective savings, do, in my opinion, justify our findings.

Many of the cost factors of railway operations which forced higher rates have been substantially reduced within the past year. The most important item of cost is labor. The carriers tell us that they are now paying extravagantly high wages. If we may rely upon their statement in this regard they are not operating their properties economically and efficiently and therefore operating costs may further be reduced.

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